

## MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID#s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Ferconfide must be	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other_
	Date customers were informed: 9/1/10
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The Meteor & The Copiah County Courier
	Date Published: 8/11/10
ij	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted:/_/
ij (	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERTII	FICATION
consisten	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name/T	ille (President, Mayor, Owher, etc.)  8/13/10  Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

ZOIO AUG -4 AM 8: 18

### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Copiah Water Association PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020 August 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Boone at 601-892-3738. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Gallman Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID	#: 015000	91	,	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgani	c Contar	ninants						
-	N	2008*	.0007	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge

16 Eluaria	-   NI	2000*	<del>                                     </del>	150 15				deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.19	.15319	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminur factories
Disinfect	ion By-	Product	cs					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.19	.85 – 1.65	ppm	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#	: 01500	002		TEST RESI	ULTS	<u> </u>		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N		Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganio	e Conta	minants	6					
10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
Disinfecti	on By-l	Products	S					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.21	.85 – 1.7	ppm	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#	: 01500   Violation	04	Level	TEST RESU	1	MOLO	MOL	
	Y/N	Collected	Detected	or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
[norganic	Contai	minants						
0. Barium	N	2008*	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
9. Nitrate (as litrogen)	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Disinfectio	on By-P	roducts	i .					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.15	.75 – 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#:	015002	20		ΓEST RESU	LTS			
ontaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
norganic	Contan	ninants					<u> </u>	
. Arsenic	N	2006*	.9	.79	ppb	n/a		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
). Barium	N	2006*	.011	.002011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
6. Fluoride**	Ν	2006*	1.50	1.03 – 1.50	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water

								factories
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.4	1.1 – 1.4	ppb	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectio	n By	-Produc	ts					
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	2.47	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In the first quarter of 2010 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Copiah Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



# Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059 State of Mississippi, Copiah County

WOOLL in and for said County and State, HENRY CARNEY, Publisher of The Crystal Springs Meteor, a newspaper published at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, who on oath says the notice a copy of which is hereto attached, was printed ONE consecutive times in said paper as follows: PUBUSI 11 2010 \$ 210.45 Notary \$ 3.00 Total Cost \$ 218.4 Sworn to and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_ Notary Public

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in [1]

PWS ID#	*************			TEST RESI	ULLE			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Flange of Detects or # of Samples Extreeding MCL/ACL		MCLG	A/CL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganio	: Contai	minants	Į.					***************************************
10. Barium	N	2008*	.0007	No Rangs	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits
16. Fluorida	<u>                                     </u>	2008*	19	.15319	ppm	•	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertikzer and aluminur factories
Disinfecti	ion By-I	'roduet	ÿ				10.00	
Chlorine	N	2009	1.19	.85 1.65	ррт	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#	·····	)2		TEST RESU	LTS			
	11.0	***************************************				น้ำเป็นกับการเลือนในเกล	plantik degre	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Datects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Messure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	YAN	Collected		or # of Samples Exceeding	Messure	MCLG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic 10 Barken	Contan	Collected		or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Messure	MCLG 2		Likely Source of Contamination  Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits
Inorganic	Contan	coaected ninants 2008	Defected .606	or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Messure -ment	MCLG 2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; eroslop of instun

PWS ID#	CARCIDATA HARASA FIN	V4		TEST RESI	JLAS			
Contambiant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Conta	minants						
10. Barium	N	2008*	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharg from metal refineries; erosion of natu descetts
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N .	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching fro septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natu decosts
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts	ş					
Chlorine	]*	2009	1.15	.75 ~ 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#:	015002	<b>:</b> 0	,	TEST RESU	7.TS			
Conteminent	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contan	ninants						
8. Arsenio	N	2006*	.9	7-8	ppb	n/a		Emission of ristorial deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
IO. Barium	N	2006*	.011	.002011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
8. Fluoride**	N B	2005*	1.50	1.03 - 1.50	ppm	4	4	Ension of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fortitizer and aluminum factories
ri. Selenium	N	2008.	14	11-14	ppb	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refinaries: arcsion of natural deposés; discharge from mines
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts						
	TN T	2009	2.47	No Range	ppb	ा	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2 TTHM Total ritisiomethaneal		- 1				1		THOMSOUN.

\$500 Chillian (and the transfer of the control of the first and the first the control of the con

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# Copiah County Courier

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING — PRINTING — OFFICE SUPPLIES — GRAPHIC DESIGN

P.O. Drawer 351 • 103 S. Ragsdale Ave. • Hazlehurst, MS 39083 • 601-894-3141 • fax 601-894-3144

### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF COPIAH

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for COPIAH COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER, a newspaper published in the City of Hazlehurst, Copiah County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

• •		
DATE: 8-))-	01-	
DATE:		
Number of <del>Words</del>	30)	12
Published tir	nes	
Printer's fee	\$2	07.40
Proof Fee	\$	3.00
TOTAL	\$2	10.40
(Signed)		
imple		
(Clerk of the Copis	th County C	ourier)
SWORN TO and subscri	ibed before i	ne, this
CANA	O 2me	red
A Notary Bublic in and a State of Mississippi S	or the Coun	ty of Copiah,
SUME DIA	100	

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PWS ID#: 0150001

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
(norganic	Contai	ninants						
0. Barium	N	2008*	.0007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.19	.15319	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	그 보다 하다 맛							
Disinfecti Chlorine	on By-	Product 2009	S 1,19	85 - 1.65	ppm	•	MRDL =	4 Water additive used to control microbes
WK. 00	f: 01500	02	1,19	TEST RESU	JLTS Unit	MCLG	MRDL =	
Chlorine PWS ID#	h 4; 01500	02 Date	1,19	TEST RESI	JLTS Unit	]		microbas
Chlorine PWS ID#	r: 01500	02 Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESI Range of Detects or # of Sampless Exceeding MCL/ACL	JLTS Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	microbes  Likely Source of Contamination
PWS ID#	r: 01500	02 Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESI Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	JLTS Unit	]		microbas  Likely Source of Contamination
PWS ID#	t; 01500 Violation Y/N	02 Date Coffeeted minant:	Level Datacted	TEST RESI Range of Detects or # of Sampless Exceeding MCL/ACL	JLTS Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination  Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	s Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgan	ic Conta	minante		MCL/ACE			Y Y	
10. Barium	N	2008*	T.015	Tar e				
19. Nitrate (as				No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits
Nitrogen)	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching fro
Disinfect	ion By-1	Products	s				1	deposits
Chlorine	N	2009	1.15	.75 ~ 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL =	4 Water additive used to control microbes
	Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
navassi				MCL/ACE	-ment			
				MCL/ACE	-ment			
. Arsenic	2	2006*	.9	MCL/ACL	-ment	n/a	10	Ordinas fillion trom place and
. Arsenic ), Barium	N N		9 011	MCL/ACE		n/s	2	electronics production wastes  Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refinences, erosion of patronic
norganic  3. Arsenic  3. Barium  5. Fluoride**	N N	2006*	011	7 - 9 002 - 011	ppb		2	electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinences; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Arsenic     Barium     Fluoride**	N N	2006*	011	7 - 9 002 - 011	ррь	2	2	orchiads; filhoff from glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinence; crosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
i. Arsenic D. Barium	N N	2006* 2006* 2006*	011	7-9	ррь	2	4	ordators, fillion from glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong feeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum inclones.  Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic  D. Barium  Fluoride**  Selenium	N	2006* 2006* 2006* 2006*	011	7-9	ppb ppm ppm	2 4	4	ordatos, filliofil from plass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refinences; erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum fractories.
Arsenic     Barium     Fluoride**	N N N N n By-P <sub>2</sub>	2006* 2006* 2006* 2006*	1.50	79	ppb ppm ppm	2 4	4	ordators, fillion from glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong feeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum inclones.  Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.

ist recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In the first quarter of 2010 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe officers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infents can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Copiah Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Aug. 11, 2010